

5-7-1962

## Kabul Times (May 7, 1962, vol. 1, no. 57)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## YESTERDAY:

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Sun rises tomorrow at 5-04 a.m.

## KABUL TIMES

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national Club; Pamir Cinema;  
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lines.

## BALA MURGHAB WELCOMES HIS MAJESTY

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, May 7.—His Majesty the King arrived in Bala Murghab, Herat, yesterday afternoon. His Majesty left Kala-i-Nao in the morning, and on his way to Bala Murghab visited the Pista Luk Forest.

His Majesty arrived at Bala Murghab at 6 p.m. where he was greeted by a large number of people. Major-General Murad Ali, the Military Commandant of Mazar and Maimana Provinces, and Mr. Sayed Ahmad Shah Hashimi, the Chief Commissioner of Maimana Province, were received in audience by His Majesty in Bala Murghab.

According to an earlier report a grand reception was held in Shahi Bagh, Herat, on Friday night to bid farewell to His Majesty. A large number of dignitaries, chiefs of Government departments, teachers, and writers with their wives attended the reception.

Mr. Faizi, representing the majority of the people, and Miss Habiba representing the women of Herat, made speeches thanking his Majesty for his guidance in the development projects launched in the country during the last few years. His Majesty expressed delight at the people's kind feelings and appreciation.

His Majesty said that when all the efforts of the Government and the people were directed towards the advancement of the country and the launching of new movements and when the first Five Year Plan had come to an end and the second Plan had been launched, "your readiness to participate in these activities has attached my attention. I have happy memories of the people of the ancient land of Herat and I hope that when you have performed your social duties with success you will also perform your duties in future."

At about 10 a.m. His Majesty left for Miamana.

## AFGHAN DELEGATION TO W.H.O. SESSION

KABUL, May 7.—Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mahir, and Dr. Abdul Satar Seraj, left Kabul yesterday for Geneva to take part in the General Assembly of the World Health Organization which opens tomorrow.

Dr. Abdul Rahim is heading the Afghan delegation.

NAIROBI, May 7, (UPI).—British troops in Kenya are reported to be standing by to fly to Uganda in case the territorial dispute between the kingdoms of Buganda and Bunyoro leads to war. The report is unconfirmed. But Britain's strategic reserve is stationed in Kenya, and it is the nearest strong force available if real trouble breaks out in Uganda.



Sardar Mohammad Daoud lighting the furnace at the Ghorri Cement Factory, which he opened yesterday.

## TWO GIRLS SCHOOLS BOMBED IN ALGIERS

ALGIERS, May 7, (UPI).—European extremists yesterday bombed two high schools for girls in Algiers and staged other terrorist attacks in continued defiance of the stepped-up French military drive to smash the Secret Army Organization.

The western port city of Oran, another OAS stronghold, was reported quiet during the day. In recent days, however, OAS commandos have struck mostly under cover of night.

But at 11 a.m. the body of a 22-year-old European youth was dumped from a car on the pavement of a downtown Oran boulevard. On his back was a sign saying: "The OAS is watching. This man was an informer."

Police said the OAS murdered the youth apparently because he had given information to the gendarmes.

Plastic bombs—favourite weapon of the "French Algeria" underground—badly damaged the Pasteur School for girls in downtown Algiers and the Savorgnan de Brazza School in the suburb of Bab-el-Oued. There were no reports of injuries.

The bombings were a continuation of a long series of gas attacks on schools and university buildings. Most of the Algiers schools have been closed for several weeks.

Terrorist attacks elsewhere left five dead and four wounded, bringing the toll since January 1 to 4,298 killed and 8,719 wounded.

A 60-year-old European woman was found stabbed to death at her farm at Berard, 30 miles from Algiers. It was believed she was a victim of Moslem retaliation.

## ANOTHER OAS LEADER ARRESTED

PARIS, May 7, (UPI).—The police said yesterday they have arrested Andre Canal, 47, known as "the Monocle" and described as the leader of the French Algeria Secret Army Organization in France.

Interior Ministry sources said he was arrested in a suburban Paris square on Saturday night. The police agents who picked him up were disguised as building workers.

## 135 PEOPLE FOUND

### JOBS

KABUL, May 7.—The National Employment Centre, launched 28 days ago by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, has so far found jobs for 135 people.

Mr. Awrang, the Executive Director of the Department, said yesterday that so far more than 100 people had referred to the centre, and it was hoped that proper jobs would be found for most of them. He said that the people seeking the assistance of the centre was increasing every day.

## U.S.A. FIRES POLARIS MISSILE

WASHINGTON, May 7, (UPI).—The United States set off its first missile-carried nuclear warhead yesterday, launching it high into the Pacific sky from a Polaris submarine.

In a joint announcement, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defence Department said the weapon was detonated at about (2345 GMT) in the Christmas island testing area. It was the fifth in America's renewed atmospheric weapons tests.

The announcement did not disclose the altitude or force of the explosion. It had been announced previously, however, that the Polaris missile could pack a punch equivalent to 500,000 tons of TNT.

One of the big aims in the current tests is to give the U.S. nuclear arsenal more destructive power per pound.

Of the four previous shots in the series, one equalled one to five million tons of TNT. The others, according to AEC announcements, were less than a megaton but more than 20 kilotons.

The tests, called Operation Dominic, began on April 25 when one of the smaller-yield weapons was dropped from a plane.

## Daoud Opens Ghori Cement And Power Plants

PULI KHUMRI, May 7.—The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, yesterday opened the Ghori Cement Factory and the Ghori Hydro-Electric Plant.

Sardar Mohammad Daoud arrived at the factories at 3-30 a.m. where he was greeted by Mr. Mohammad Naim Ziayee, President of the Ghori Industrial plants, Mr. Abdul Rahim, the District Commissioner of Puli Khumri, Afghan and foreign engineers who helped in completing the plants and a number of dignitaries and residents of the area.

The Soviet Ambassador Mr. Sergei F. Antonov and the Czechoslovak Ambassador Dr. Jan Cech, were also present at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Minister of Mines and Industries, said the launching of the two plants at a time when Afghanistan was embarking on its second Plan was a valuable contribution to the general development of the country. He said the increase in electric power during the first Plan could be the best guide for understanding the general development of the country's economy. The total capacity of power in Afghanistan, including the power yielded by the Ghori Plant, had increased during the last five years to 33 per cent and its average annual increase had been about 60 per cent.

Dr. Mohammad Yusuf said that the capital investment on power schemes during the first Plan totalled 800 million Afghanis.

Referring to the Ghori Cement Factory, he said that before the first Plan Afghanistan did not

(Contd. on page 4)

## Ex-Vice-President Of U.A.R. Escapes From Jail Hospital

CAIRO, May 7, (UPI).—A Damascus Radio said yesterday that the United Arab Republic Vice-President Abdul Hamid Serraj, escaped from a prison hospital on Saturday.

Serraj was placed under arrest after the secession of Syria from the U.A.R. last September 28. He had been President Nasser's chief operative in Syria and last year was named a vice-president of the U.A.R. But he resigned the position.

One report even had Serraj flying to Europe after being released. But with the end of the disturbances in early April the Government announced Serraj was still being held and would face trial.

Serraj had a widespread reputation for toughness, before the union with Egypt he was known only to the Syrians as a lieutenant colonel in charge of military intelligence.

But his control over the activities of the country earned him fear in several political quarters, and in some sections he was even called "the Nasser of Syria."

Serraj was born in Hama, in the wheat growing district of the north.

## Macmillan To Visit Paris In June

PARIS, May 7, (DPA).—The British Prime Minister Mr. Harold Macmillan, will pay an official visit to Paris on June 2 and 3, it was announced here last night.

Mr. Macmillan and his wife are coming to Paris at the invitation of President de Gaulle. The British Prime Minister's visit to Paris is part of a series of high-level talks President de Gaulle intends to hold this summer with the heads of Government of the European Common Market members.

Dr. Adenauer is scheduled to pay an official visit to Paris in the first week of July.

Political observers here said that Mr. Macmillan's visit to Paris was of special importance in view of the Prime Minister's recent talks with President Kennedy.

They added that Mr. Macmillan's talks with President de Gaulle might lead to a meeting between Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Kennedy later this year.

KABUL, May 7.—After completing his studies in tanning in India, Mr. Mohammad Hashim Malal, an official of the Rural Development Department, returned to Kabul recently.

## PRETORIA TALKS ON S.-W. AFRICA TODAY

PRETORIA, May 7, (Reuters).—Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, South African Prime Minister, and Mr. Eric Louw, his Foreign Affairs Minister, open informal talks here today with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on South-West Africa.

The Chairman, Mr. Vittorio Carpio, and the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva, arrived here on Saturday at the invitation for the talks on the international dispute over the territory's future.

South Africa administers South-West Africa under a mandate from the defunct League of Nations. It is the only territory still so administered and South Africa has resisted United Nations attempts to transfer it to the U.N. Trusteeship system.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 7, 1962

## NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

The two industrial plants opened in Pul-i-Khumri, northern Afghanistan, by the Prime Minister yesterday, are to be considered as yet another important step in the development of Afghanistan.

The cement factory will certainly expedite the various constructional projects in the north as well as other parts of the country. It is expected that in a year's time, construction of another factory will also be completed. So far Afghanistan has been importing cement.

The Ghori hydro-electric plant, which is to yield 9,000 kilowatts of power, is built in the heart of one of the industrial areas of the country, and it will provide power for the factories and projects in the adjoining areas.

The opening of these two plants indicates the emergence of industrial centres in different parts of the country.

Pul-i-Khumri not long ago suffered from malaria and its people were weak and undernourished. Today, however, in addition to the two plants opened yesterday there are a textile factory, a silo, a petroleum depot and the Karkar coal mines near the city. Pul-i-Khumri is also not very far from Baghlan the provincial capital, where new industries are coming-up. Kunduz, another city in the province, has also become one of the main industrial centres.

The Second Five Year Development Plan has envisaged several projects throughout the country. A 60,000 kilowatt power plant, for instance, is under construction at Naghlu and the foundation of a city is being laid.

The help which is rendered to Afghanistan by the Soviet and Czechoslovak Governments in building the two Pul-i-Khumri plants opened yesterday is widely appreciated by the people of Afghanistan. It is a vivid demonstration of co-operation between States and will certainly further the friendly ties.

## A MAY DAY IN LISBON

By M. MANSOOR

One man died and more than 50 people were injured, when police and May Day Demonstrators clashed in Lisbon and Oporto. Four days earlier two men were killed in the southern town of Ajusted when demonstrators clashed with guards.

On January 1, the troops crushed a revolt of armed men in both civilian and Army clothing led by Captain Joao Valera Gomez—a candidate during last October's elections—around the Army barracks at Beja, south of Lisbon.

For 32 years the Prime Minister Dr. Salazar exiled or jailed his most active political opponents and has brought intense economic and administrative pressure to bear on those who disagreed with him. As a result, the entire intellectual sector in Portugal's population of nine million oppose the regime. In a country, where the average annual per capita income is still the lowest in West Europe, workers are afraid to participate in any political activity because of the threat of dismissal. The semi-literate rural peasantry is absorbed in seeking out a bare living and hypnotized by centuries of subservience to an ultra-conservative church.

The opposition stems from intelligent elements in the workers'

movements, from the mass of intellectuals, writers, teachers, poets and artists and their pupils, from the combative remnants of the old republican movements.

## Salazar's Foes

Two of Dr. Salazar's most famous foes, Capt. Calvao, who engineered the dramatic seizure of the liner Santa Maria in January, 1961, and General Delgado who polled a quarter of all the votes in the 1958 Presidential Elections, have both been driven from Portugal. The generation, comprising lawyers, doctors, engineers and professional men, wants orderly progress but it has now become deeply disillusioned that under Dr. Salazar true liberty can never be restored to Portugal.

Most of all, this new generation in Portugal is increasingly ashamed of the criticisms levelled at their Government by other nations on colonial issues: Angola, where fresh troops are sent predicated to smash the freedom movement. Mozambique—where every worker is considered a slave, Portuguese Guinea, the Cape Verde Islands, Timor (an Indonesian Island) and Macao (a Chinese port near Hong Kong).

With the bitterness of an old dictator who feels slighted by fresh events, Dr. Salazar assailed not only the Communist opposi-

tion but also the United States, the United Kingdom and the United Nations. Reserving his most acerbic criticism for the United Nations, Dr. Salazar has disclosed that Portugal had applied for membership in 1955 only under intense pressure from the United States and Britain.

Sharing the ideas of the Government of South Africa, General Salan and Mr. Tshombe, about the United Nations he had declared:

"I do not know, if we will be the first to leave it, but we shall certainly be among the first."

## "Fine Words"

When the Portuguese Indian colonies of Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated, the old dictator spoke about "the Indian aggression" and criticized the United States by saying that he regretted that Adlai Stevenson's "Fine words" at the Security Council had not been followed by "firm, unwavering policies".

Let us conclude by the objective words of an observer: The political ice is now beginning to break in Portugal after a 33-year freeze and reports of the crackling ice can be heard with clarity and frequency from Indian Goa through African Angola back to European Portugal herself.

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial on the Prime Minister's visit to the northern parts of the country at the end of the First and the beginning of the Second Five Year Development Plan of Afghanistan. The editor is of opinion that such visits will result in further encouragement of the people to carry out their duties, and thus help in speeding up the rate of progress.

The Daily Islah's editorial was devoted yesterday to the discussion of relations between Britain and Canada in the face of the European Common Market. After giving a brief history of the Common Market since 1957, the paper says that the market will cover a total of 300 million people in Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. Britain, which is a member of the European Free Trade Association has undertaken necessary measures to join the Common Market. However, since Britain has economic relations with its Commonwealth countries, its entry into the Common Market will effect these relations. That is why Britain faces opposition from Commonwealth countries in her efforts to enter the Common Market. Canada is leading this opposition. It is obvious that Mr. Macmillan's visit to Canada failed to gain the Canadian support for the British entry into the Common Market.

The unnecessary killings and other atrocities committed by the French Secret Army Organization in Algeria have exhausted the patience of the Algerian nation and the Provisional Government. Should this state of affairs continue, the Algerian war will start again and no one could tell what the consequences will be.

The Algerian Provisional Government has, as a gesture of respect for the Evian Cease-fire Agreement, requested all Moslems in Algeria to stop fighting French forces and to refrain from further bloodshed for the attainment of their basic goal of independence. But this time another organization appeared on the scene to continue bloodshed. This was the French Secret Army Organization which wants Algeria to remain French. This organization is trying to achieve its goal without the slightest care for the amount of bloodshed by the Algerian Moslems and even the French army in the process. OAS is ruthlessly killing men, women and children and destroying buildings with the use of explosives. These blood-thirsty terrorists undermining the traditional French leadership in freedom, are carrying out indiscriminate killings with a view to weakening the morale of the Algerian nationalists and discouraging them in carrying their national struggle to its logical conclusions. They do not seem to realize that it is impossible to discourage a nation, which has already sacrificed about a million of its people for the attainment of its aspirations, from realizing its goal.

What is surprising in this connexion, however, is the apparent disinterestedness of the French forces. Surely it is not very difficult for France to wipe out all the OAS supporters if she really wanted to. It is obvious that the activities of the French forces are

controlled by electronic devices. What does this all mean? This means that some system must be found to limit and control the nuclear arms race before it gets out of hand.

Political or territorial disputes such as the future of Berlin or the uncertainties of the Middle Eastern situation, or the highly-charged situation in certain parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, are serious and urgent, and it is extremely difficult to find solutions to these problems. But it is imperative that the seriousness of these situations does not develop to the point of application of this monstrous nuclear power. If no final solution can yet be found for these disputes, the most sensible and practical course is to insulate them as far as possible from war risks by temporary standstill agreements, while an effort is made to build a more permanent war-free international system.

It is perhaps a Utopian dream when we aspire to create a world in which major war is impossible. In the light of history, it is certainly a Utopian dream, but today, when we live under the shadow of the nuclear bomb, nothing less than that kind of Utopia will do.

The United Nations, despite its imperfections, should be encouraged to grow into a really effective instrument of keeping the peace and preventing war. The only way out of anarchy in any circumstance is through the development of some form of peace-keeping authority. We have today only the United Nations which can play this role, but this Organization is merely an instrument that is as strong or as weak as its members make it. Organizations like the United States Committee for the United Nations could greatly increase the instrumentality of the United Nations by mobilizing public opinion behind it.

(Contd. on page 3)

## THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY

## (EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:  
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT  
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;  
Music 3:10-3:20; Commentary 3:10-3:20;  
"Weekly Press Review" 3:16-3:20;  
Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:  
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT  
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:  
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



## TUESDAY ARIANA AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:  
Kabul—Kabul:  
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.  
Mazar—Kabul:  
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.  
DEPARTURES:  
Kabul—Kabul:  
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.  
Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.  
Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 19:10.  
Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 16:30.  
Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 17:10.  
IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:  
Zahidan—Kabul:  
Dep. 5:30 a.m. Arr. 10:0.  
DEPARTURES:  
Kabul—Zahidan:  
Dep. 11:30 Arr. 14:30.  
AERO FLOT:  
ARRIVALS:  
Moscow—Kabul:  
Dep. 10:30 a.m. Arr. 5:50.

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Police ... 20607-21122  
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Airport ... 22318  
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

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Jahid: ...  
Karyabi: ...  
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Mahmood: ...

MONDAY

Kabul: ...  
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Mahmood: ...

## QUTAB MINAR IN INDIA AN EXAMPLE OF AFGHAN ARCHITECTURE

When the Afghan rulers in India chose Delhi as the capital towards the end of the 12th century, they wanted to popularize Islamic architecture in that country.

Among other structures the Qutab Minar is perhaps the most attractive. It was built during the reign of the Ghory King Qutub-din Aibak, and is representative of the great architectural initiative and skill of that time.

Great effort was made in the design and construction of the Minar with the result that it rose as a magnificent edifice in India. Sultan Qutubuddin laid the foundation of the Qutab Mosque on the ruins of a Hindu place of worship in 1195. This mosque, with its huge pillars, was considered to be one of the most fabulous places of Islamic worship at the time. Construction of the Qutab Minar started four years later. Many architects and artists worked on it.

The Minar is in the form of a huge tower which tapers at the top. It is in four storeys and contains a varendah divided into many parts.

The tower is circular in shape, the bottom portion having a diameter of over 47 feet. At the top the diameter is only nine feet.



Each storey has been built according to a different and attractive design. The fourth storey of the Minar was completely rebuilt by Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlak, in 1369.

There is a circular staircase which leads to the different storeys. The first storey is about 95 metres above the ground. A total of 379 steps will take the visitor to the top floor from where a magnificent view of Delhi city is possible. The pink stones used in the construction of the Minar provide a picturesque scene at dawn or dusk when the dim rays of the sun fall on them. There are Arabic inscriptions of Islamic religion on the stones. The inscriptions are fine and artistic. The porches of the Minar contain paintings representing another aspect of the magnificent glory of the Islamic art during the reign of the Ghory kings in India.

## The Story Of Koh-I-Noor: The Famous Afghan Diamond

PART II

By PROFESSOR M. ALI

In 1739, when Nadir Shah of Persia sacked Delhi, he wrested from Mohammed Shah, the feeble Mughal Emperor, his crown, the Peacock Throne, and a large quantity of jewels, among which there was a famous diamond which he named "Koh-i-Noor" (the Mountain of Light). This was the first time in history that the diamond came to be called by this designation.

About the murder of Nadir Shah at Khabushan, near Meshad, in the year 1747, it is said that Ahmad Shah Durrani, with his contingent of 4,000 Afghans hastened to the royal camp with a view to protecting him against the conspirators. To their surprise they found their way barred by a strong detachment of the Kizilbash. Though greatly outnumbered, the Afghans fought their way through their ranks and entered Nadir's tent where they saw the headless trunk of the Shah in a pool of blood. Ahmad Khan then proceeded to rescue the members of the royal family, who were in great danger at the hands of the insurgents. The Queen, Nadir Shah's wife, it is said, offered the famous diamond to the Afghan chief in grateful recognition of his timely help.

Another version has it that after Nadir Shah's death, the diamond passed with the crown to his nephew, Ali Kuli Khan, alias Ali wife, Wafa Begum, hoping to pass Shah, who in the opinion of William Jones had caused the death of his uncle in order to usurp the throne. Ali Shah, who declared himself king at Meshad, was blinded and dethroned and the diamond fell into the hands of Shah Rukh Mirza, a grandson of Nadir Shah. Shortly afterwards he was made prisoner by Aga Mohammed, who tortured him in vain to make him surrender the invaluable diamond. Shah Rukh, in 1751, gave it to Ahmad Shah Durrani in recognition of his valuable help in restoring him to the throne.

## Sikh Monarch

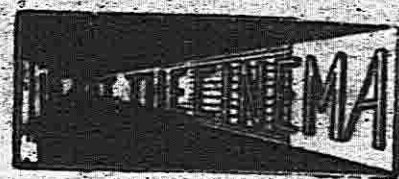
The greedy Sikh monarch, who coveted Koh-i-Noor, received him in the beginning with every mark of respect and assigned for his residence a spacious house inside the city. Shortly after his arrival, Ahmad Shah Ram Singh came to the Shah de- manded the diamond on behalf of his master. Shah Shuja replied that it was not with him, promising that at the same time that when the Maharaja was established, he would hand it over to him. Ram Singh came next day and made this Prince, the diamond fell into the hands of his fifth but favourite son, Shah Zaman. In 1801, when Zaman lost Kabul and was hotly pursued by his enemies, Fateh Khan and Mahmud, he left for Peshawar in great haste. On his way near Jalalabad, he got so tired, that he decided to become from bad to worse. Every ties of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then he turned to the Afghan turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps.

After this the free movement of the Shah and his followers was for an end, and the Shah found him- self a prisoner. On his self no better than a prisoner, he decided to become from bad to worse. Every ties of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then he turned to the Afghan turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps.

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# N.A.T.O. & Nuclear Weapons An Example Of Co-operation Says Sardar Daoud Warning Tribal Leaders' Home Explains Athens Conference Decisions (Contd. from page 1)



**PARK CINEMA**  
At 5-30, 8-00 and 10 p.m. American film: **THE MATING GAME**; starring: Debbie Reynolds, Tony Randall and Paul Douglas.

**KABUL CINEMA**  
At 5-00 p.m. Indian film **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; starring Shekila, Chandra, Shekhar and Kum Kum. At 7-30 p.m. American film **PORT AFRIQUE**; starring Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

**BEHZAD CINEMA**  
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **CHAR DEWAARON**; starring Shashi Kapoor and Nanda.

**ZIANAB CINEMA**  
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **THE FLING SHIP**.

## KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in Kabul yesterday.  
**Football:** Habibia beat Istiqlal by four goals to two.  
**Military School** beat Nejat by three goals to two.  
**Hockey:** Afghan Institute of Technology (A.I.T.) beat Nejat by three goals to nil.  
**Khushal Khan** beat Teachers' School by one goal to nil.  
**Basketball:** Military School beat Nejat 31-18.  
**Volleyball:** Agricultural School beat Ghazi. Afghanistan Bank beat Military School.

## Resumption Of West Irian Talks Likely

ATHENS, May 7, (UPI).—The United States was hopeful yesterday that talks between the Netherlands and Indonesia over the West Irian dispute would be resumed. American sources said the Secretary of State Mr. Dean Rusk, was encouraged to believe that talks might be restarted. Mr. Rusk conferred with the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Luns, for the second time since they arrived here for the NATO Council meeting. The Netherlands is prepared to consider any arrangement which would safeguard the self-determination of the peoples of West Irian. The Netherlands wanted stabilization of the arms build-up over West Irian has received no reaction from Indonesia. Mr. Luns holds that the initiative should come from Indonesia.

## LAOTIAN LEADERS IN SAIGON

SAIGON, May 7, (UPI).—The Acting Laotian Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Sisouk Na Champosak yesterday charged the United States was attempting to force the Rightwing Government into a coalition with neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma which could throw Laos into the hands of the Leftwing rebels.

Mr. Sisouk made the statement at a news conference he gave here yesterday. It was attended by the Laotian strongman, General Phoumi Nosavan, and the Premier, Prince Boun Oum.

Mr. Sisouk told correspondents that Prince Souvanna did not have sufficient strength of his own to control his Pathet Lao allies.

Asked to comment on the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk's recent statement that the Royal Government should enter into a coalition dominated by Prince Souvanna, Mr. Sisouk snapped: "That's Mr. Rusk's opinion."

Gen. Phoumi, Prince Boun Oum and Mr. Sisouk arrived here on Saturday to seek help from the South Vietnamese Government off for the badly shaken Vientiane regime.

## LAOTIAN REBELS TAKE GOVERNMENT - POST U.S.A. Calls U.K.'s Attention To Truce Violation

WASHINGTON, May 7, (UPI).—The United States yesterday charged Pathet Lao forces in Laos with a "violation of the cease-fire" which has been in effect in that troubled kingdom for one year.

However, the heavy attack which captured the Government stronghold of Nam Tha came as no surprise to officials in the Kennedy Administration, who have been warning General Phoumi Nosavan that he was inviting just such an operation by his build-up in that and other areas.

The State Department said it understood Nam Tha fell shortly after a heavy artillery attack which caused the withdrawal of seven or eight Royal Laotian Government battalions.

The Department charged that the rebel action was a clear violation of the May, 1961, Geneva Cease-Fire Agreement.

The Department said Nam Tha was not under the control of the Pathet Lao forces when the truce came into effect, and therefore should have remained that way under the case-fire.

Officials said the United States was calling the attention of Britain to the violation. Britain is co-Chairman with the Soviet Union of the Geneva agreement to preserve the cease-fire and create a neutral coalition Government in Laos.

produce any cement; during the Plan it succeeded in producing 100 tons of cement a day at the Jabalsaraj Cement Factory and now with the completion of the first part of the Ghorri factory, the output will go up to 300 tons per day.

The factory's construction started three years ago and work on the second part which began a year ago would be completed in a year.

It is hoped that by then the total cement production would be 500 tons per day in the country. The Minister of Mines and Industries thanked the Government of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for their technical assistance in completing the two plants. The Soviet Union helped in building the electric plant while the Czechoslovak aid was used in building the cement factory.

### Power Production

Mr. Ziayee said that the total capacity of the Ghorri Electric Plant was 9,000 kilowatts. There were three generators, each with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts. The electricity from the plant would be used by the Karkar Coal Mines, Puli-Khumri Silo and the Petroleum Reservoir.

Work on the plant began three years ago and for the last two months it had been operated on an experimental basis. The total cost of the electric plant was 190 million Afghanis.

The Ghorri Cement Factory was the latest model built in the world and the total cost of its first part was 173 million Afghanis.

### Daoud's Speech

The Prime Minister, in his brief speech, expressed satisfaction at the completion of the two plants and hoped for the further progress of Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty the King and the sincere co-operation of the people. He thanked the Soviet and Czechoslovak Governments for taking part in the first Plan of Afghanistan and said that the two factories which were opened were an example of their co-operation.

The Prime Minister then visited various branches of the two plants.

After visiting the factories, the Prime Minister, accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and Dr. Sohail, the President of the Press and Information Department, visited the Hawa Middle School.

The Prime Minister lunched at the Puli-Khumri Club. In the afternoon he inspected the mining operation at the Karkar Coal Mines.

The Prime Minister spent the night in Kunduz.

The Prime Minister and party returned to Kabul, by air, this morning.

## SOVIET ADVISER LEAVES KABUL

KABUL, May 7.—Mr. Kreneska, an Adviser in the Ministry of Agriculture, left Kabul for Moscow yesterday.

Mr. Kreneska, of the Soviet Union, helped the Ministry in its development plans for more than two years.

Mr. Ghulam Nakshband, the Director of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Abdul Majid, the Director of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, saw him off at the airport.

## SEgni NEW ITALIAN PRESIDENT

ROME, May 7, (UPI).—The Italian Parliament ended a long and bitter battle lastnight and elected pro-Western Antonio Segni President of the Republic on the ninth ballot.

It took Sgr. Segni five days to overcome stubborn opposition from the Left wing and of his own Christian Democratic Party. Although he consistently led in all ballots over his chief rival, Sgr. Saragat his opponents in eight ballots scattered their votes among other men rather than support the official party candidate.

## NUCLEAR DISARMERS BOO GAITSKELL

GLASGOW, May 7, (Reuters).—Young ban-the-nuclear-bomb campaigners here and in London yesterday shouted down the May Day rally speeches of Labour Party leaders, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell and Mr. George Brown.

Hundreds of nuclear disarmers, chanting, ban-the-bomb slogans drowned out most of the speech of the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Gaitskell, at a rally here.

The nuclear disarmers booed and jeered in front of the speakers' platform for more than ten minutes and police were called to restore order when fighting broke out between the demonstrators and stewards.

KABUL, May 7.—Mr. Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, held a formal meeting with Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, yesterday morning.

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